FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 MAY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force raided targets deep inside Iran 21 May, dealing "destructive blows" to a power station in Ahvaz and to oil pumping stations near Dezful and Khorramabad, Iraq's military command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA acknowledged the attacks, reporting that an industrial center in Ahvaz was set on fire and that two oil centers in Lorestan were hit. The agency also accused Iraq of dropping chemical bombs in the Jofeyr region of the southern front 19 May.

In a diplomatic development, a 7-member Arab League committee will visit Moscow 27 May within the framework of Arab efforts to bring an end to the war, KUNA disclosed in a report from Tunis.

Lebanon

Clashes resumed between the Amal movement and Palestinians in West Beirut 22 May despite a cease-fire agreement announced the previous night, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The fighting had continued on 21 May with violent battles in and around the Palestinian camp at Burj al-Barajinah, according to Beirut radio, which cited "preliminary reports" that 82 people were killed and 385 wounded in the fighting 20-21 May. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio spoke of 600 Palestinian casualties but asserted that the Palestinian joint forces repulsed Amal's attacks on the Palestinian camps. The Voice of Lebanon confirmed that the Palestinians were maintaining many of their positions and cited reports that gunmen from Fatah dissident Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's command had infiltrated into West Beirut to reinforce the Palestinians fighting Amal.

Ending Syria's media silence over the clashes in Beirut, SANA's political editor held PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat responsible, accusing him of instructing his men in Beirut to clash with the Amal movement in an attempt to "preoccupy" it and undermine the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), Damascus radio reported. Meanwhile, the PNSF's assumption of the role of administering the Palestinian camps in Beirut was discussed during meetings between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a PNSF delegation, according to the radio.

Amal movement leader Nabih Birri also blamed 'Arafat for the fighting, at a news conference reported by Beirut radio, and he reaffirmed that security in the camps should be undertaken by regular Lebanese forces, stressing that there can be no return to the situation that prevailed before 1982. For the Progressive Socialist Party, which has not participated in the fighting, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio cited a "nationalist" source's statement deploring the Palestinian-Shi'ite clashes and stressing that the political and military security of the Palestinian camps must be supervised by the PNSF. The radio noted that both the DFLP and PFLP had appealed to the Amal movement to stop the fighting and subsequently disclosed that the joint command of the Palestinian forces in Beirut has asked Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and help establish a cease-fire.

In other reaction, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed sympathy for the Palestinian side, calling on members of the Libyan-sponsored "Pan-Arab Command" to stand by the side of the Palestinians and defend Sabra and Shatila against the "massacres" to which the Palestinian camps are being subjected, Tripoli radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi's message was in response to a cable from the DFLP accusing the Amal movement of "imposing terror" on the camps, the radio added.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman also expressed concern about the fighting, condemning the "dangerous conspiracy" aimed at diverting Muslims from their real enemy, according to Tehran radio. An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses denounced the "aggression" against the camps, accusing Syria of giving Amal artillery support. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister appealed to Syrian Vice President Khaddam for Syrian intervention to stop the bloodshed, KUNA noted. As for the PLO, 'Arafat blamed "sectarian elements in the Amal movement and the agents of the Syrian regime" for the "storming operation" against the camps. The PLO leader's remarks were contained in a message to Palestinian prisoners released by Israel, broadcast by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio.

Israel and Released Palestinians

Some 394 prisoners released by Israel in Geneva arrived in Libya where they were welcomed by PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril, according to JANA. In Amman, Palestinian sources cited by *SAWT AL-SHA'B* asserted that Israel will shortly release more Palestinians in return for receiving the bodies of a number of Israeli soldiers from Fatah.

Kuwait and Islamic Jihad

Kuwait will not submit to threats and rejects any conditions for the release of convicts in Kuwait found guilty of criminal acts, Kuwaiti political sources stated in remarks published by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 20 May*.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak refused to meet with a Libyan envoy who arrived in Cairo 18 May, according to Arab diplomatic

sources cited by AFP. In response to requests for a meeting with the envoy, who is Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, Mubarak said he has "no more confidence in Libyan promises."

Jordan

King Husayn left Cairo for Great Britain 21 May after holding another meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak, Amman radio reported. Their talks included a review of topics to be discussed during Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington.

Syria

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Paris on a 2-day visit and was received by French President Francois Mitterrand, Damascus radio reported.

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Further on Karmal Visit to Soviet Union

Cables Gorbachev

LD211857 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council communicated the following message from his aircraft to M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on leaving the borders of the Soviet Union:

Dear Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: On the occasion of my returning to the DRA, in passing over the airspace of the great Soviet Union, I have the pleasure to express profound and comradely greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, and to you dear Comrade M. Gorbachev, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the government and the people, and on my own behalf.

We are very pleased that Afghan-Soviet fraternal friendship is being strengthened daily and that it plays a valuable role in strengthening the position of revolutionary forces in the region and in the world, and in defending peace.

The all-around and internationalist aid rendered by our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, with the people of Afghanistan is deeply appreciated by the Afghan people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes for the good health of you, comrade, and for the still glittering advancement of the friendly USSR under the leadership of the Soviet Unions' Leninist Communist Party.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Returns to Kabul

LD220525 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Kabul, May 21, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the other members of the Afghan delegation returned to Kabul after the participation in the 40th anniversary celebration of the victory over fascism held in Moscow and their official and friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, other Politburo and PDPA CC members, presidents and members of National Fatherland Front (NFF) and other social organizations, and the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan welcomed Babrak Karmal at Kabul International Airport.

Gandhi Greets Karmal During Flyover

LD212023 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The following message addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has been communicated by Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister of India, as his plane was passing over DRA airspace:

I am pleased, while flying over the airspace of your beautiful country, to express my best wishes for your health and the wellbeing of the people of friendly Afghanistan.

I am completely confident that good traditional relations between our countries are further being strengthened and expanded in the interest of the peoples of both countries and peace and security in the world.

Parliament Passes Antiterrorist Activity Bill

BK211639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] Parliament has passed the terrorist and disruptive activities prevention bill. The Rajya Sabha adopted the bill today. It provides for death penalty for persons commiting terrorist acts which result in killing. It also proposed imprisonment for terms ranging from 5 years to life for terrorist and disruptive activity. Under the provisions of the bill, designated courts will be set up to try the offenders.

Replying to the discussion, the law minister, Mr Ashok Sen, assured the house that the government is determined to protect the unity and integrity of the country. Those who do not believe in it will be dealt with severely.

Referring to the apprehensions expressed by some members that this bill might alienate the Sikhs, Mr Sen said the bill is not directed against any community. He said the Sikhs are an integral part of our society.

Parliament has also approved the bill to amend the arms act, which is aimed at combating the growing menance of terrorism. It provides for more stringent punishment for illegal possession or carrying of arms or ammunition in disturbed areas. The Rajya Sabha approved the bill immediately after passing the terrorist and disruptive activities prevention bill after a brief discussion. The Lok Sabha had earlier approved the bill.

Reaction to New Law

HK211120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 21 (AFP) — A headline in today's *INDIAN EXPRESS* — "Use With Care" — summed up the reservations felt by many about the new legislation on terrorism, which has given Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi wide-reaching powers to deal with Sikh extremists.

The text was approved by raised hands, under the procedure for emergency legislation, by an overwhelming majority in Parliament.

Under the new law, any terrorist act which causes loss of life carries the death penalty and anyone who encourages intercommunal strife by "books, recitation, songs, ballads and drawings" faces terms up to life imprisonment.

Sikh leaders and several opposition parties, including the two communist parties, opposed all or part of the law. Other opponents of the legislation included the all-India Anna DMK, the regional party of Tamil-Nadu, which is an ally of Mr. Gandhi's Congress(I).

Many of those who opposed the law apparently remembered that the first Indian anti-terrorist law, the 1975 National Security Act, which is still in force, had also served to muzzle the opposition for two years after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency.

Sikh leaders have reacted strongly to the law. The new Sikh extremist leader, Joginder Singh, father of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed in the June assault on the Golden Temple of Amritsar, predicted that the law would have "far reaching consequences."

A moderate leader said the bill was "an attempt to eliminate the Sikhs" and a group of Sikh lawyers has declared it "legal terrorism".

In presenting the bill to Parliament, Justic Minister Ashoke Sen said the law would remain in force for only two years. He acknowledged that "no democracy is worth the name if such a measure gets a permanent place in the statute book."

The clauses which have attracted the most criticism are those which give the authorities power to imprison without trial anyone with links with suspected terrorists and allow the authorities to seize all suspects, even abroad, or to board ships or planes registered in India.

But the most controversial of all was the clause which gives the government the authority to intervene over the heads of regional governments.

Mr. Sen accepted an amendment obliging the government to "consult" local authorities, but the opposition still fears the law will give even more power to central government.

The law is principally directed at Sikh extremists, who have recently caused the deaths of 86 people in a wave of bomb attacks. But analysts noted that it could be used against rebels in several northeastern states, like Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura.

Akali Dal Youth Wing Rejects Ad Hoc Committee

BK220511 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The youth wing of the Akali Dal has rejected the 9-member ad hoc committee formed by Mr Joginder Singh, and appealed to the Sikhs to strengthen the Akali Dal led by Mr Longowal.

At its emergency meeting held in Amritsar yesterday, the youth wing appealed to Mr Longowal to lead the Sikh panth [religious order] in the present crisis.

Bomb Explodes at Tamil Nadu Bus Stand, 1 Dead

HK211026 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 21 (AFP) — One person was killed and another injured when a bomb exploded at a bus stand at Madurai in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu today, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported.

The agency gave no further details, apart from saying that the bus stand had been closed to vehicular traffic.

Police Use Tear Gas To Disperse Hoshiarpur 'Mob'
BK211621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] In Hoshiarpur, police had to use tear gas to disperse an unruly mob indulging in stone throwing. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, about 250 persons had collected outside a religious place in defiance of prohibitary orders. When a senior police official requested them to disperse, they started throwing stones at the police. Two police vehicles were damaged in stone throwing.

Haryana Police Arrest 3 for 10 May Explosions
BK220323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Haryana police have arrested three terrorists from Sirsa yesterday. According to a police spokesman in Chandigarh, they belong to the 5-member gang of terrorists who had executed the bomb explosions in Sirsa in which 4 persons were killed and 20 injured on the 10th of this month.

Minister Calls for Negotiations on Reservations
BK210334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Gujarat chief minister, Mr Madhavsinh Solanki, has again called for negotiations on the reservation issue. Speaking to newsmen in Ahmedabad last evening he said all the demands of the agitators are negotiable. The doors of the government are open for talks. Mr Solanki disclosed that efforts are on through some intermediaries to start the dialogue.

Meanwhile, the situation remained under control in Ahmedabad and Baroda while the curfew is being relaxed today for varying periods. At Viramgram town in Ahmedabad District, one more person died of stab injuries last night. The town has been brought under indefinite curfew since yesterday afternoon.

Minister on Augmentation of TV, Radio Programs
BK190924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Acquisition of an additional transponder in INSAT-1C [Indian National Satellite] will be one of the important features of TV expansion strategy during the seventh plan. This was stated by the information and broadcasting minister, Mr V.N. Gadgil, in Bhopal today. Speaking to AIR [All India Radio] correspondent, Mr Gadgil said this will help introduce suitable TV programs in different regional languages consistent with the local needs and aspirations. Mr Gadgil said full-fledged TV production studios are proposed to be set up in every state capital for producing regional programs. He said the transmitter system of TV and radio will further be augmented with special attention to northeastern state. About the quality of TV and radio programs, the minister expressed satisfaction over the entertainment part of it but he wanted educational programs to be further improved.

INDIAN EXPRESS: Sikh Plots Overseas 'No Surprise'
BK211743 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 15 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Dastardly Plots"]

[Text] The unearthing by the United States' Federal Bureau of Investigation of plots by Sikh extremists in the U.S. to organise guerrilla warfare against India and assassinate the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, is a matter of profound relief. That such plots were being hatched, however, comes as no surprise. Statements and threats by Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan and others soon after Operation Bluestar had aroused suspicions of violent intent which have been corroborated by subsequent events.

Early this year, one Budh Singh Bowal was arrested at Heathrow airport on a tip-off from the Canadian authorities that he was carrying a sub-machinegun and was on a mission to murder an Indian diplomat or official. Bowal was deported to Canada after interrogation by the British anti-terrorist squad. In March the British police interrogated Dr Chauhan for about three hours in connection with reports that extremists were planning to assassinate Mr Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to France in June. About the same time, the Indian High Commission in London had brought to the British government's notice the threat published in a Punjabi weekly published in London that the Akali leaders who may enter into any agreement with the Government of India would be assassinated. In April, police surveillance on extremist Sikhs in Britain was stepped up following reports that they as well as extremists from other West European countries might organise demonstrations and violent acts during Mr Gandhi's European tour. These groups were said to be in touch with one another to co-ordinate their activities and send demonstrators to France where the Sikh community, numbering around 2,000, is scattered and has no political organisation.

The point needs to be made that things would not have assumed such dimensions had the extremists abroad not had the feeling that the host governments would never take any serious action against them. While the Reagan administration had repeatedly expressed itself against terrorism, the briefing on "Solutions to the Sikh problem" arranged last month in an annex of the U.S. Congress in Washington DC could only have persuaded the extremists in the U.S. to believe that they have friends in high places who would prevent a general crackdown on them.

Similarly, while the British police did well to arrest Bowal, he was just deported to Canada; the Indian authorities were not given either the statement he made or the details of the police investigation, both of which would have been useful to this country in coping with terrorism here. Across the Atlantic, the Canadian Government has refused to extradite Talvinder Singh Parmar, wanted in India for murdering two policemen, on the plea that he is a Canadian citizen and there is no extradition treaty between the two countries.

It is to be hoped that the unearthing of the plots by the FBI will finally drive home to these governments the dangers implicit in leniency towards the extremists. It is a matter of good fortune that the dastardly crimes they were planning have been foiled. But there is need for constant vigilance and an end to what the

extremists perceive as a permissive environment to pursue their nefarious designs.

INDIAN EXPRESS Opposes Nuclear Capability

BK211736 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 15 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Don't Go Nuclear"]

[Text] A debate on whether or not India should go in for nuclear weapons has almost become a seasonal feature with the so-called "bomb-lobby" canvassing this from time to time. Revival of the debate at this time is therefore not unusual. But it is noteworthy that the issue has been raised again in the context of alarmist statements by the Government at the highest levels about the imminence of Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons capability, with alleged U.S. connivance, and the grim consequences it poses for India. The latest annual report of the Defence Ministry made specific reference to this "threat" in the context of the deteriorating security environment in the region which must be taken into account in any consideration of national threat perceptions. The Defence Minister sought "guidance" from Members of Parliament on how the country should react to this (new) situation. The Prime Minister has made several references to this in a series of statements and interviews. Mr Gandhi told the AICC-I earlier this month that the acquisition of high-technology arms by Pakistan and its progress towards nuclear capability were likely to upset the military balance in the sub-continent. His remark that this would call for appropriate action by India was subsequently clarified as not to imply reconsideration of the country's avowed policy of self-denial in the matter of acquiring weapons.

While this is to be welcomed, conflicting statements and constant iteration of the perceived Pakistani nuclear threat, despite strenuous disclaimers from Islamabad, have introduced an element of ambiguity into India's position which it would be wise to clear. There are some who advocate nuclear ambiguity as a policy as it is better to keep the world guessing than remain nuclear-naked. Such nuclearisation-on-the cheap could be a double-edged weapon as India could incur all the costs and odium of having gone nuclear without this actually being the case. But there is the other school, well represented in a seminar held in Delhi over the weekend, that holds that with nuclear power and nuclear proliferation a manifest reality, it would be suicidal for India to abjure nuclear weapons and thus subject itself to nuclear blackmail. On the other hand, it is argued, nuclearisation of the sub-continent will not jeopardise efforts at rapprochement with Pakistan presumably within a framework of a mini-nuclear balance of terror.

The argument is unconvincing for two reasons. First, it does not count the cost. The notion that going nuclear is less expensive than the cost of a modern military aircraft is extraordinarily simplistic. Going nuclear does not mean letting [words indistinct] on the Pokharan model or the possession of a few bombs. The compulsion would be to develop the arsenal and match the counter-measures taken by the "enemy." As the sophistication of the arsenal and the delivery system grows, India's nuclear capability would threaten other nuclear and non-nuclear powers, thus setting in motion a new set of military and diplomatic forces the consequences of which would sooner or later come home to roost. If this were not enough, there would be compulsive need to augment conventional arms, thus triggering a further round of competitive non-nuclear defence spending as well. Once on this twin escalator, it would not be easy to step off. Rather than having bought security, the country will have bought insecurity at a higher level of military sophistication and expenditure. What this does to national development, all the nice calculations about the relatively low ratio of India's defence outlay to GNP notwithstanding, can be imagined. Of course one can always debit every internal problem to that ubiquitous foreign hand. But the fact is that external glory (or security) cannot prevent internal collapse if the country forgets its true priorities. The enemy is within.

Secondly, the bomb-in-the-region argument ignores the fact that India has lived with a China-bomb for 20 years. This is remembered when it comes to rebutting the plea for a South Asian nuclear-free zone; it is pointed out that India has to contend with Pakistan's "ally," China, which has nuclear weapons. If the nuclear threat is feared from Pakistan then there is also the option to explore the suggestion reportedly made by Pakistan: joint inspection of each other's nuclear facility and a mutual agreement to eschew nuclear weapons. Nuclear inspections may not be easy and may require understanding on a wider front. But this should not therefore be dismissed as impractical.

TIMES OF INDIA Views Plot To Kill Gandhi

BK211119 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "War on India"]

[Text] All Indians are shocked at the discovery by the FBI of a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to the United States. This substantiates what had so far been conjecture or speculation. It had been widely believed that Sikh terrorists abroad would make an attempt on Mr. Gandhi's life. But evidence was lacking. The FBI has now provided that evidence. This is a matter of the gravest national concern.

The FBI's disclosure, however, raises certain questions. At this stage it is not even clear whether the FBI has uncovered one plot or two. This is an important issue. For, unless we know the truth in this matter, we cannot even speculate whether anything like a central Sikh terrorist command exists abroad or whether the extremists there function in small groups. But, for the time being, we can put this issue aside and concentrate on the more immediate ones.

The statements of the director of the FBI, Mr. William H. Webster and the U.S. attorney (Prosecution) in New York, Mr. Raymond Dearie, do not quite fit the facts of the case as so far disclosed. It is, on the face of it, rather odd that a group of terrorists wanting to kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to the United States only next month should have risked exposure in an attempt to kill the Haryana chief minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal, during his visit to New Orleans earlier this month. As it happened the terrorists were nabbed by the New Orleans police before they could make an attempt on the life of

Mr. Bhajan Lal. But that is not pertinent, the relevant point being that they took a risk which by normal logic they should not have.

Similarly if the group was in fact planning "guerilla-type operations" against the government of India, as Mr. Webster has said it was, it would normally not involve itself in a distraction such as an attempt on the life of Mr. Bhajan Lal. He, it is true, is not paticularly popular with the Sikhs in view of certain unfortunate incidents in Haryana in 1982 and subsequently. But settling scores with him is quite different from attemting to destabilise India through activities involving bomb attacks on the country's nuclear plants and government buildings.

The concerete charge against the four terrorists arrested in New Orleans is that they tried to receive and possess a machinegun not registered in the name of any of its members. This makes sense in connection with the other charge that the group was planning to assassinate Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. But a group planning "to begin, prepare a means for, and take part in a military expedition and enterprise against India" cannot normally wish to acquire a weapon which would unnecessarily expose it. Normally those who plan such things as guerrilla activities do not personally engage in terrorist acts. It is also not clear how the group was to kill Mr. Bhajan Lal if it was still to acquire a machinegun. Possibly its members were carrying other smaller weapons with them. The reports available to us are, however, silent on this question. And all in all, the FBI has so far framed seven young Sikhs — apparently all below 35 years.

Mr. Webster has also said that the FBI had "successfully penetrated a plan to develop a programme to train a group of Sikhs in the use of firearms and explosives". This tallies with Mr. Raymond Dearie's statement that he is in possession of videotapes showing some Sikh extremists disclosing their plans to an undercover agent. But it is difficult to say whether it is a case of tall talk by some individual Sikhs or of a serious plan of which they are no more than tips of the proverbial iceberg.

We are not at all suggesting that the FBI has blown out of proportion the importance of the plot it has unearthed. Indeed, it is not possible to do so in respect of such a despicable conspiracy which is aimed at the life of the Prime Minister.

We also have no doubt that such designs are being entertained by Sikh extremists and terrorists in the U.S. and elsewhere. All that we are saying is that the different pieces available to us through agency reports right now do not fit together. Perhaps other dangerous characters are lurking behind the scene or perhaps the FBI has not yet revealed the whole story.

It would be speculation to say whether or not there exists a connection between the men who have been arrested in the United States and between the vocal extremists such as Jagjit Singh Chauhan and Ganga Singh Dhillon abroad and Bhai Joginder Singh and his supporters in India. It is also too early to say whether there is a connection between the explosions that have rocked Delhi and other north Indian towns and the activities of these terrorists abroad. If, however, all these groups and activities do form part of a common effort there can be no room for doubt that the objective is to destabilise the country — nothing less.

It is no longer possible to take the view that the conspiracy was limited to an attempt to assassinate the former prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Those who were not willing to believe that there was a foreign element to the activities of the extremists in India, as Mrs. Gandhi had repeatedly warned, would also now agree that the situation has all along been extremely grim.

In the light of all these developments, there is a case first for the Prime Minister to review his proposed trip which takes him to the Soviet Union, France, Algeria, Egypt and the United States and then to strengthen our intelligence both at home and abroad on a significant scale.

6 New Ministers Inducted Into Federal Cabinet

BK211555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The federal Cabinet has been expanded, with six new ministers and a state minister being sworn in. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq administered the oath at a function in Rawalpindi this afternoon. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and some federal ministers and state ministers present in the federal capital also attended the function. The ministers who took the oath today and their portfolios are as follows:

Interior
Mohammad Aslam Khatak

Food, agriculture and cooperatives
Qazi Abdul Majid Abid

Culture and tourism
Lieutenant General Jamal Syed Mayn, retired

Education
Mohammad Yasin Khan

Provincial, frontier areas, Kashmir, and northern affairs
Syed Qasim Shah

Health, vocational education and social welfare
Malik Nur Hayat Khan Noon

State Minister: interior
Shah Mohammad Khoro

In addition to this, the appointment of Nisar Mohammad Khan as the adviser to the prime minister was also announced.

Radio Pakistan correspondent says that Syed Qasim Shah, who was the minister of state for provincial, frontier areas, Kashmir, and northern affairs, has now been made a full minister of these departments.

In a brief address to the new Cabinet ministers, the president hoped that they will come up to the aspirations and expectations of the nation and implement the commitments made to the voters during the elections. He said he hopes the new ministers will not only adhere to the Islamic ideology of Pakistan but also urge the people to adopt it. He said that they should wholeheartedly fulfill their responsibilities during the National Assembly's budget session. The president said that the federal Cabinet is still incomplete and several more ministers will be inducted into it soon. He expressed confidence that the prime minister will select patriotic, efficient, and eligible people as his Cabinet ministers.

In his brief speech, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo assured the president that the Cabinet will try its best to meet the nation's expectations. He said that we are passing through a transition from martial law to civil government. He said that it is a very important period. All Cabinet members will utilize their best capabilities and work for the attainment of the objectives for which they participated in the elections, and they will sincerely serve the nation.

Mohammad Aslam Khan Khatak, on behalf of the new Cabinet ministers, assured the president and the prime minister that they will try their best to fulfill their responsibilities and extend full cooperation to the prime minister. Later, the prime minister presided over a brief Cabinet session.

Ziaul Haq Receives Omani Sultan's Message

GF211244 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1125 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, 21 May (WAKH) Pakistani President Ziaul Haq received a written message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman dealing with bolstering bilateral relations between the two countries and issues of mutual interest.

The message was conveyed by Salim ibn Al-Khusaybi, Omani ambassador to Pakistan, during his meeting with the Pakistani president here today.

Delhi: Martial Law To Continue for 'Some Time'

BK191611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The Pakistan president, General Ziaul Haq, has said that the question of lifting martial law has been left to the elected government and he will act accordingly to its advice. He was speaking to newsmen at the end of his visit to Karachi, where he had meetings with senators and National Assembly members representing Sind and Karachi.

However, the Pakistan prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said martial law will not be lifted for some time yet and the military government still has a role to play in the country. He said the nation has been under military rule for 8 years and it does not matter even if it continues in power for a while longer.

Meanwhile, Peshawar University in Northwest Frontier Province has been closed indefinitely. Agency reports from Islamabad say the authorities took the step following a series of clashes between rival student groups over the issue of lifting martial law.

DAWN: MRD Demands More Provincial Autonomy

GF220556 Karachi DAWN in English 18 May 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Lahore, May 17: The autonomy committee of the MRD has made unanimous recommendations to increase the quantum of provincial autonomy by enhancing the powers and effectiveness of the Senate and the Council of Common Interests.

Announcing the recommendations at a Press Conference, the Convener of the Committee, Malik Mohammad Qasim, said it was a matter of pride that during its deliberations the body comprising all the 11 components of the MRD had arrived at a consensus, endeavouring thereby to resolve a question which had remained unresolved all these years.

He was of the opinion that the proposed measures, when implemented, would guarantee the autonomy by checking the unwarranted interference of the central authority into the affairs of the

federating units and will thereby bestow a greater sense of participation on the people of smaller units.

The following are the salient features of the proposed recommendations which would now be sent to the components of the MRD for approval and later to the action committee of the 11-party alliance for final approval.

The subjects of defence, currrency, and finance, communications and foreign affairs including foreign trade will be retained by the centre. The federating units will get representation in the central services on the basis of their respective populations. The federating units will also be represented in the armed services according to their population.

Members of the Federal services will be assigned administrative jobs falling within the jurisidiction of provinces only after the concerned provincial government has given its consent.

Presidential rule on a province will be imposed only after the overall majority of the Senate and the majority of the Senators from the concerned province give their approval.

Senators from that particular province will elect a Senator from amongst themselves to replace the defunct Chief Minister on the Council of Common Interests as the Council will play an important role during presidential rule.

Out of the four Central Ministers who will be on the Council of Common Interests, one shall be from each province.

In case of imposition of national emergency, the matter will be placed before the National Assembly and the Senate separately and if they refuse to approve it by their respective majorities, the emergency will be deemed to have ended within a month.

In the event of presidential rule, the legislative authority for the concerned province will lie with the Senate.

During presidential rule, the policymaking powers will be vested with the Council of Common Interests whose directive/advice will be binding on the Federal Government in running the rpovincial government.

In view of greater proposed powers the Senate will be directly elected.

According to Malik Qasim, the following members represented their respective parties:

Mr. Meraj Khalid, PPP [Pakistan People's Party]; Mr Abdul Wali Khan, NDP [National Democratic Party]; Mr B.M. Kutty, PNP [Pakistan National Party]; Mr Syed Umar Khan, MKP; Mr Hussain Bakhsh Narejo, Awami Tehrik; Malik Hamid Sarfraz, Tehrik-e Istiqlal; Mr Abdur Rahim Mandokhel and Mr Abdur Razzaq Dotani, NAP [National Awami Party] Pakhtoonkhwa; Mr Pervez Saleh, Waumi Mahaz-e Azadi; Maulana Amir Hussain Gilani, JUI [Jamiat Ulema-e Islam]; Ghaudjari Mohammad Arshad, PDP [Pakistan Democratic Party]; and Malik Mohammad Qasim, Pakistan Muslim League, who also acted as convener.

Economic Survey for 1984-85 Released 21 May

BK211214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] According to provisional estimates for the current fiscal year, GDP grew by 8.4 percent and the GNP by 7.3 percent. This has been stated in the economic survey for 1984-85, officially released in Islamabad today. The average rate of inflation based on consumer prices during the first 9 months of the current year stood at 7.3 percent as compared to 8.9 percent during the same period last year. However, as a result of the sharp fall in the prices of cotton and cotton-related items, the overall inflation rate is expected to be 5 or 5.6 percent this year.

The economic survey says that efforts to Islamize the economy, deregulate private industrial activity, and to provide energy and physical infrastructure continued apace. Special attention was given to agriculture and rural development and the provision of health and other social services in order to improve the living conditions of the people. The survey says that the end of the current year will mark the implementation of final phase of a series of measures to eliminate un-Islamic practices from the financial sector of the economy without any major disruption in economic activity.

About agriculture, the survey says the production of crops was adversely affected by shortage of canal water and security of tubewell water due to drought conditions. Against a record production of 5.98 million bales of cotton, wheat production was adversely affected for the 2d successive year. However, production of all other major crops was in line with the growth trend. The condition of minor crops was good. The manufacuring output is provisionally estimated to have grown by 8.6 percent this year compared to 8.1 percent last year.

There was an increase in domestic oil extraction, rising from 3.5 million barrels last year to 6.5 million this year.

Uranium Exploration Begins in Sind Province

GF220552 Lahore JANG in Urdu 18 May 85 p 8

[Text] Karachi (PPA) — The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has begun a search for uranium ore in the Tharparkar and Chilistan areas of Sind Province. The geological conditions in this vast desert area are very similar to parts of Australia and Namibia where uranium ore has been found very near the surface. Initial experiments have shown that the well water in the above-mentioned regions in Sind show traces of uranium and radioactivity.

Commentary on 'Luxury' of Nuclear Weapons

BK180710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 17 May 85

[Commentary by A.M.K. Maswan]

[Text] The Indian accusation against Pakistan's supposed growth of military power has come up again and again with (?utmost) regularity in spite of Islamabad's repeated assertions to the

contrary. It has become a sort of obsesssion with some of the Indian officials and leaders which cannot even stand scrutiny of historical chronology. India had already been busy purchasing long-range Jaguar missiles from Britain and other sophisticated offensive weapons when Pakistan came face-to-face with the new danger on its western border when foreign troops invaded Afghanistan and rolled up the age-old buffer between the Soviet Union and South Asia. It was in the face of this danger that Pakistan first thought of strengthening its military and had to look the other way for the purpose. While the United States was fully appreciative of the new danger in the area, it did not agree to pay greater interest in Pakistan's strategic requirements until 1981, when it agreed to do so in a limited way.

Even the agreement entered into that year had been time and again beset with obstructive diplomatic actions spearheaded by the Indians and the Israeli lobby in the United States. Much of this opposition has been on the totally trumped up assertions with respect to Pakistan's so-called nuclear program. Although India had exploded an atomic device as far back as 1974, Pakistan had never been close to such a prospect. Nor could it indulge in that luxury because nuclear military technology is an expensive affair and Pakistan's economy is not strong enough to indulge in such a projet. It is true that Pakistan was looking into the future with some dismay since the OPEC countries began jacking up the prices of the black gold to such an extent that Pakistan has had to utilize nearly half of her foreign exchange earnings in the import of oil. The progress and development which the country has to go through, especially because of its rapid rise in population, has also increased its energy and power requirements. Since the last year the country had to impose compulsory restrictions on the consumption of energy for all purposes. This has made the industry suffer greatly and is felt even in normal day to day living.

The situation would deteriorate further in the coming years. Since Pakistan has neither enough oil of its own nor coal with which to develop thermal production, Pakistan has to depend on imports. It is sure to find an unbridgable gulf between energy supply and need. For this purpose alone, it has become necessary for Pakistan to look for nuclear energy, for which it has been striving for several years but only with partial success. It is now in a position to reprocess the fuel for use in energy needs, but not to set up its own cycle (?program). As the president of Pakistan explained to the press the other day, a nuclear reactor costs about $1.5 billion, which is a large sum for a poor country like Pakistan. Even if it is in a position to use indigenously acquired technology for building up a reactor, the quality of the fuel reprocessed by it is in no way of that standard that it would have been used to make a nuclear bomb. Pakistan, to finish India's suspicions, has offered the agreement for mutual inspection of each other's nuclear installations following a pact not to develop any device to be used for military purposes, but India has refused this proposition. Then Pakistan offered to join the nonproliferation treaty if India does so. This has also been persistently rejected by New Delhi. Pakistan's slate so far as this side is concerned is clean and it is ready to agree to any proposal which is based on sovereign equality of the two countries.

This controversy aside, Pakistan is still pursuing its peace offensive, which includes a no-war pact and a friendship treaty suggested by India. Even while the propositions are in the [word indistinct] Indian leaders, a section of its officials and the press come up again and again with accusations of too many arms, though the only arms which Pakistan possesses are those which were agreed to in 1981. It appears that India does not want Pakistan to look after its defense in any sector which is contrary to its right as a sovereign nation and the commitment of the people who achieved freedom after giving tremendous sacrifices for its independence.

U.S. Trying To 'Drag' India From Soviet Orbit

GF211838 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 10 May 85

[Article by Syed Humayun Adeeb: "New American Leaning Toward India"]

[Excerpts] American superpower leaders have been trying for a long time to drag India out of the Soviet orbit, but in view of the deep friendship between Indira Gandhi and the Soviet rulers, they failed to make any headway. The 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan led several Indians to ponder the sensitive situation that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan created in the region. They fear that in the long run India will not remain immune from this threat.

Formerly, Afghanistan and Pakistan served as a buffer zone between India and the Soviet Union, but now they realize that only Pakistan remains. Moreover, they realize that any further advance by the Soviet Union toward the south not only will affect Indian interests in the Indian Ocean, but also will completely subject India to Soviet influence in international affairs. Therefore, the Indian sages thought it was time to review Indian policies toward the United States and its immediate neighbor Pakistan, but they could not do anything in the face of the intrasigent attitude adopted by Mrs Indira Gandhi. She continued a hostile attitude in order to serve both Soviet and Indian interests.

With the departure of Indira Gandhi from this world, the policy adopted by Rajiv Gandhi is no different from the policy of his mother. He has started a propaganda war against Pakistan using the imaginary excuses of Pakistan's aggressive intentions (Pakistan making nuclear bombs and acquiring American arms). He also has shelved proposals to normalize relations with Pakistan. He is bent on acquiring modern technology that India cannot get anywhere except from the United States.

The Indian prime minister's policy is to acquire computers, lasers, sensors, and other items of modern technology. The United States is far ahead of others in this technology. American leaders are now betting on the advanced technology to force India out of the Soviet axis. During the last few weeks several American experts and officials from the State Department have visited India.

In the recent past some agreements have been signed between American private companies and India on the transfer of computer technology to India. Under the terms of this agreement, various kinds of American computers will be produced in India. But India needs a superior kind of technology that it could use

for military purposes. After acquiring most of its modern military technology from the Soviet Union, India now wants to acquire such technology from the United States that could help it in making laser weapons and highly sensitive military hardware. American leaders also seem to be very generous toward India. They think they can get India out of the influence of the Soviet Union. Following their talks over the last few weeks it seems that India and the United States have come close to a bilateral agreement that could considerably add to the Indian defense capability.

Diplomatic circles in New Delhi believe that according to American sources, India in the next 10 or 20 years could adopt the path of cooperation with the United States. U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle recently held talks with high-ranking Indian officials in New Delhi. He is part of the policymaking cell in the United States. He has been assured by Indian authorities that India could become a power which, by 1995 or 2005, could work for the peace and security of the world based on the viewpoint of the United States. According to Fred Ikle, there is great potential for starting a new era of relations between India and the United States.

If one analyzes American foreign policy, without doubt one will arrive at the conclusion that American presidents up to Jimmy Carter had always given India the status of an "important big country," a country that could become a U.S. ally. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States for the first time acknowledged that Pakistan bears an important position in this region and hence President Reagan felt the need to make Pakistan strong. However, the Reagan administration has put Pakistan in a secondary position. Without obtaining any assurances from India for its ally Pakistan, the Reagan administration is bent on giving India such generous treatment that will make India a very strong country. The United States has assured aid to Pakistan only against communist threats, but if India invades Pakistan, then Pakistan will have to defend itself alone.

It may also be pointed out that India is an ally of the Soviet Union in a defense agreement and it has received so much military aid from this superpower that it does not need any arms from the United States, only high technology. In other words, India does not need any arms aid from the United States. In December 1971 India openly invaded Pakistan under Soviet patronage and the United States declined to view this as a communist threat to Pakistan. The United States also ignored the taunts levied against it by the people of Pakistan. Now, the new American leaning toward India has caused concern among the Pakistani people.

BANGLADESH

Government Ends Ban on Bengali-Language Paper

BK210933 Dhaka BSS in English 0909 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Dhaka, May 21 (BSS) — The government has withdrawn the year-long ban on *DAINIK DESH* a Bengali daily, and allowed resumption of its publication with immediate effect, a Home Ministry press note said yesterday.

The newspaper was banned for publication of an objectionable story regarding training of Burmese guerrillas in Bangladesh.

The editor of the newspaper has expressed regret for having published the said tendentious report and assured the government of responsible journalism in future.

Delhi: 6 Killed, 500 Injured in Elections

BK211617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, at least 6 persons were reported killed and over 500 injured in upazila [subdistrict] poll violence in different parts of the country yesterday. Voting in the second and the final phase of the election covering over 200 upazilas was held where polling was postponed in the first phase on the 16th of this month.

The Army has been posted at different places following widespread trouble at various polling centers. Attempts were made to interrupt and manipulate votings. There were reports of snatching away of ballot boxes and clashes between rival groups.

NEPAL

Policy Committee Warns of Attacks on Panchayat

BK211547 Katmandu External Service in English 1445 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Panchayat [partyless polity] Policy Evaluation Committee, in a statement issued today, has expressed the confidence that the Panchayat workers would not be found wanting in activities designed to create an atmosphere conducive to the mobilization of energy and talents of all Nepalese people for the welfare of the people and the country in accordance with the political objective of the nation. The statement noted that ever since the inception of the Panchayat system, all attempts at adversely affecting the system had proved futile at every challenging moment with the full cooperation of the people and their faith in the system. Whether armed or ideological, the statement said, every attack had proved ineffective in the face of the Nepal- and Nepalese people-oriented character of the Panchayat system. May it be at the time of testing of confidence and faith or at the time of winning the people's verdict, the Nepalese people have time and again indicated that the Panchayat system is their essential requirement. In accordance with the faith and verdict of the people, the panchas [supporters of partyless polity system] and workers of class organizations have become even more active to further strengthen the Panchayat characteristic.

Pointing out that efforts were being made to divide the people by taking alternative to the verdict given by the people, the statement said that people-oriented Panchayat and class organization workers have to be on guard to ensure that the activities of some people do not confuse the people. It is the political duty of panchas and workers of the class organizations to lay bare before the people the malintentions of these elements. It can be done by remaining alert against a handful of those who through their prejudiced dogma try to dilute the system in which the people from time to time have expressed the confidence and faith.

The Pancha convention held today, under the auspices of Katmandu district panchayat, passed a resolution expressing determination of Pancha workers to foil by all means the activities of elements trying to create a situation of tension and controversy in the country showing disregard for the people's decision. The resolution has strongly warned them not to play with the realities of the national commitments, and added that if such elements would obstinately pursue their objectives despite a warning, they would have to face the unpleasant consequences. The panchas have reminded that they have defeated opponents of the system time and again before the Panchayat system had been introduced for the welfare of the people and the country and has been accepted by people.

SRI LANKA

Australian Foreign Minister Hayden in Colombo

BK210833 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, is in Sri Lanka for talks with President Junius Jayewardene, cabinet ministers, and opposition leaders, including representatives of the minority Tamil community. The talks are expected to focus on the unrest between Tamils and majority Sinhalese about which Mr Hayden has expressed concern.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Asia, John Mills, says recent violence means that Mr Hayden's visit to Sri Lanka is almost certain to be limited to the capital, Colombo, and the central city of Kandy.

Jayewardene, Hameed Receive Hayden

BK211059 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The visiting Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden, called on Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed and held talks with him at the Foreign Ministry office in Colombo. The two ministers discussed matters of mutual interest, including regional and international issues.

According to the Foreign Ministry sources, the talks were conducted in a very friendly and cordial manner and lasted for 2 hours. The deputy minister for foreign affairs, Tyronne Fernando; Secretary to the Foreign Ministry W.T. Jayasinghe; and other ministry officials were also associated with Mr Hameed in the discussion.

Later, Mr Hayden called on President Jayewardene at Janadhipati Mandira [president's house]. Mr Hameed was also present at this meeting.

The visiting minister will call on Prime Minister R. Premadasa, Ministers S. Thondaman and Lalith Athulathmudali this afternoon.

Hayden Meets Foreign Minister

BK220802 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has pledged his country's support for Sri Lanka's territorial integrity. He also pledged Australia's support, cooperation, and understanding to Sri Lanka in its efforts to find a political solution to its ethnic divisions.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Colombo says Mr Hayden made the pledges during wide-ranging talks with his counterpart, Mr Hameed, soon after his arrival in the Sri Lankan capital on the last leg of his Asian tour.

Mr Hameed welcomed Mr Hayden's visit, particularly at this time. He said the visit would give the Australian foreign minister a chance to see at first hand the menace of civil war in Sri Lanka and the steps being taken to quell it.

37 Tamils Arrested for Police Station Attack

BK202152 Colombo International Service in Hindi 0130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Naval personnel have arrested 37 Tamil youths in connection with an attack on the (Nigreditiya) police station and robbing the People's Bank. All of these terrorists were arrested in Colombo and brought before the magistrate.

The national security minister has said that 27 persons were arrested in connection with the attack on Mallawapitiya.

Police Probe Killing of Tamils in North, East

HK220700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 22 May 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, May 22 (AFP) — Police are probing allegations that security personnel killed more than 75 Tamils in two incidents in the north and east, government sources said today.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that police had begun investigations into charges by the Citizens Committee of Kalmunai, on the east coast that 41 Tamils were killed by the police special task force on Thursday.

The group said the Tamil civilians were buried at Thambilivil cemetary near Kalmunai.

Residents had said that some bodies were dug up from their shallow graves after the police had allegedly interred them there.

Asked how he felt about the police probe, committee President Paul Nallanayagam told AFP that he was "satisfied with the manner in which it is being done."

Mr. Athulathmudali also said that the police were investigating the alleged killing Wednesday of 35 persons on a ferry boat plying between islands in the northern waters.

The minister said a naval commander had gone to the north to investigate the movements of naval personnel after sailors were accused of hacking to death the ferry boat passengers with swords, axes and knives.

Last Tuesday suspected Tamil separatists gunned down nearly 150 people including several Buddhist clerics in the Buddhist sacred city of Aradhapura.

Mr. Athulathmudali said the commander was satisfied that Navy personnel were not responsible for the boat attack. "The Navy is willing to face any kind of inquiry," he added.

He also said that 27 people had been arrested since Tamil militants attacked a police guard post at Manampitiya bridge on Monday killing two policemen and wounding several others.

He said several of the attackers had been wounded when they were fired on from a helicopter.

Earlier reports spoke of damage to the bridge which carries the main road and rail links between Polonnaruwa and the eastern provincial capital, but police today said the bridge had not been damaged.

Ayatollah Montazeri Receives Afghan Groups

LD211325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, a number of Afghan clergymen and struggling ulema, accompanied by the representatives of Afghan Muslim and struggling groups, were received yesterday by Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom.

Stating that the decisive majority of the oppressed Afghan nation are Muslims devoted to religion and the clergy — and that this fact makes the duty of Afghan ulema, scholars and the struggling theology students even more difficult — Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: Today, the Afghan nation is pinning its hopes on you committed and struggling ulema as well as on the fighting theology students. Consequently, it is the religious duty of Muslim groups as well as the Afghan struggling ulema to try to gather all the struggling forces, be they Shi'ite or Sunni, around a powerful religious axis, divorced from factionalism and different tendencies, and then guide them toward fighting blasphemy and liberating their country. Today, the best and strongest religious and divine axis that can mobilize nations is the leadership of the eminent leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

Commenting on the aggravation of differences by lackeys of Western and Eastern intelligence agencies, he said: I am certain that most of the existing differences, discords and sensitivities [as heard] are perpetrated by elements affiliated with intelligence agencies that appear to be Muslims, fighters and revolutionaries. It is these very affiliated elements that might have infiltrated Muslim Afghan groups, trying to thwart the realization of unity and the formation of a united Islamic front against the blasphemous and infidel front.

Today, the policy pursued by the East and the West is focused on weakening and smashing Islamic movements everywhere in the world. The United States and the USSR — the two capitalist and communist poles — despite all their profound political and ideological differences, are meeting to establish understanding in order to safeguard their colonial interests and minimize their differences. To achieve their objectives, their representatives get together and hold hour-long talks and, eventually, reach an understanding, and then bid farewell to each other quite warmly while expressing success. The two powers, consequently, reach a compromise on various world issues, including Afghanistan, Lebanon and other places. They even go so far as to divide countries between themselves.

Tehran Reviews Visit of Saudi Foreign Minister

LD211315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1107 GMT 21 May 85

["Political Review" program]

[Text] Yesterday, after a 2-day visit to our country during which he held talks with our country's foreign minister, president, Majlis Speaker, and prime minister about regional issues, the Saudi foreign minister left Tehran for his country. It should be pointed out that this was the first visit by a Saudi foreign minister since the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

Before leaving Tehran, he said in an interview: No doubt such meetings and contacts have several uses. For instance, during the meetings each side learned the views of the other regarding the current situation in the region and mutual relations. I am, in the end, very happy with the favorable outcome of the trip and the talks. He said that, during his stay, he had formally invited Foreign Minister Velayati to visit Saudi Arabia in the future.

The truth is that, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the onset of the Iraqi regime's aggression against our country, world arrogance, while arming the enemies of the revolution, has constantly sought to draw a distorted picture of Islamic Iran and to create fear among the region's governments, encouraging them to be hostile toward the Islamic Republic. Due to their affiliations and committments to other world powers, many of these governments already had suitable backgrounds in this respect.

At the same time and fully coordinated with world arrogance propaganda, the Iraqi regime has done its best to contribute to such an atmosphere. After the weakness of the Iraqi forces and the superiority of the forces of Islam became apparent, the rulers of Baghdad found their only means of escape to be spreading the extent of the crisis and preparing the conditions for the intervention of the forces of arrogance. The Islamic Republic, however, has, by repeatedly stressing the necessity for the realization of its conditions, done its best to limit the extent of the war to the Iran-Iraq borders and to establish friendly relations with its neighbors.

As our country's president said during a meeting with the Saudi foreign minister, we say to all neighboring countries and Muslim countires that we wish to coexist in unity, amity, and friendship. We believe that by relying on the enormous might of Islamic countries and by bringing them together we must solve the problems of the Muslim world.

This humble approach by the Islamic Republic of Iran, contrary to some biased interpretations, has not meant a change in the wishes of the Muslim people of Iran. As the Majlis speaker recently said: The only way is for the Ba'th party, which is responsible for this war, to be punished and the just rights of the Iranian people to be restored; any other way would not be acceptable to us.

As the imam of the ummah said: Even if the war lasts for 20 years, we shall stand fast and continue our battle until we have attained our goals. The absolute right of every oppressed nation is to punish the oppressor for his crimes while trying to restore its violated rights.

France's Dumas Told of Conditions for Mutual Ties

LD221008 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 22, IRNA — Iran's charge d'affaires in France, Alireza Mo'ayeri, discussed the normalisation of ties between Iran and France with the French Minister for External Relations Roland Dumas here Tuesday [21 May].

During the (?45)-minute talks, the repayment of France's one-billion-dollar debt to Iran, its stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi-imposed war, and the presence of counterrevolutionaries in that country were also discussed.

Mo'ayeri informed the French minister of the call of the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran on France to adopt a practical and more decisive measure in the above-mentioned cases which, undoubtedly, will play a role in the normalisation of mutual ties.

Commerce Minister Meets GDR Chemical Minister

LD212016 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA — The minister of chemical industries of German Democratic Republic, Guenther Wyschofsky, said in his meeting with the Iranian commerce minister, Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari, here today that he looked forward to seeing a steady increase in trade exchanges between Iran and GDR. In their meeting the Iranian and the visiting German official also reviewed topics of mutual interest.

The Iranian commerce minister assured Wyschofsky that the Islamic Republic would do her best to act according to agreements in principle already signed between the two countries. He told the German minister that his ministry has made arrangements for promoting the export to the German Democratic Republic of Iranian non-oil products which in its own right would further trade relations between the countries.

Musavi Meets GDR Minister

LD220705 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tehran, 22 May, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi met and conferred with the visiting minister of chemical industries of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Guenther Wyschofsky, here this morning.

Hailing outstanding efforts of Iranians in rehabilitating their country, the GDR minister expressed satisfaction over his talks in Tehran.

He pointed to the plots of U.S. imperialism in Europe and stressed that due to the joint anti-imperialistic stance of Iran and the GDR, a good future was foreseeable in the ties between the two countries.

Prime Minister Musavi, expressing the hope for further expansion of relations with the GDR, said that aggression of the U.S. imperialism had a universal dimension and was not confined to Europe.

Signs of such an aggression could be seen in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the whole Middle East region, Musavi noted. "Of course, we are not scared of any confrontation with America," he said.

During the meeting, also attended by Minister of Industries Gholam Reza Shafe'i and the ambassadors of the two countries, an agreement was made for the establishment of a joint economic commission between Iran and the GDR.

Accord Signed, Wyschofsky Departs

LD220745 Tehran IRNA in English 0715 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 22, IRNA — Minister of Chemical Industries of the Democratic Republic of Germany Guenther Wyschofsky left Tehran after signing an agreement Wednesday morning and was seen off by Iran's Minister of Industries Gholam Reza Safe'i.

According to the agreement, the Islamic Republic of Iran will export 20 million dollars worth of non-oil goods to the GDR during the current year.

The two countries will also cooperate with each other in the fields of foodstuffs and chemical industries, cement, raw materials, and heavy industries.

The Democratic Republic of Germany will also cooperate with Iran in the transfer of its technology.

During his 4-day stay in Iran, Wyschofsky who headed an economic-industrial delegation met and conferred with high-ranking Iranian officials and discussed expansion of overall economic and industrial ties with them.

Indian Communications Minister Meets Ambassador

LD212001 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 21, IRNA — The Islamic Republic's ambassador to India, Ebrahim Behnam-Dehkordi, today met with the Indian minister of communication, N.V. Gadgil.

In the meeting mutual relations, expansion of ties and press cooperation between the two countries as well as exchange of films and news and other cultural issues were discussed between the two.

IRNA: KDP Leader on Kurdish Actions in Iraq

LD191027 Tehran IRNA in English 0956 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbiajan Prov., May 19, IRNA — Massud Barzani, secretary-general of the Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) said Saturday that considering the number of Iranians martyred in the Iraqi-imposed war and the damages inflicted upon the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war, Iran has every right to want to be certain about the future regime of Iraq "and we are ready to fulfil our role in that regime."

"When Saddam started his war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, he was in fact implementing an American plot, but he failed to take the great power of the Islamic Republic into account, and it must be said that this is not a war by the Iraqi people against Iran, rather, it is the war of Saddam with the Islamic Republic," Barzani said.

"Today it is only the Iraqi security organization and a few regimes subservient to America that support Saddam, but it is much wiser if no group or country ties its own destiny to that of Saddam since Saddam's masters are looking for someone else to safeguard their interests better," he added.

Stressing his party's support for religious movements, Barzani said the Iraqi regime had repeatedly asked Ayatollah Hakim to issue a decree permitting the killing of Iraqi Kurds, but Ayatollah Hakim issued a decree saying that Kurdish people were oppressed and the Iraqi regime was the oppressor.

He said the victory of the Islamic Revolution was a historic opportunity for the Kurdish people to defend their rights, but the treachery of counterrevolutionary groups hampered this. "These counterrevolutionaries joined Saddam's ranks and they have killed at least 200 of our people and this is why they have no right to claim they are representing the Kurdish people."

On the rumor of a request by the head of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran to meet with him, Barzani said (Abdolrahman) Qadimlu had comitted such crimes that such a meeting could not take place. "By spreading this baseless rumor, they hoped to create some ambiguity about our relations with the Islamic Republic," Barzani added.

On the activities of the Kurdistan Patriotic Union of Iraq, Barzani said this group has never been involved in the struggle of the Kurdish Iraq people and that Saddam's regime has always benefitted from its activities. "They have always cooperated with all Iraqi regimes and were drawn into Saddam's ranks in 1983 as a result of a plot hatched by America and France so as to save Saddam, but now that Saddam's downfall is imminent, this group too is changing direction."

"We are not against them opposing Saddam, but they have to prove their sincerity in their opposition to Saddam and must clarify their position vis-a-vis regional issues and undertake to refrain from sabotage activities, then we will see what will happen," he added.

In relation to the announced agreements between the Governments of Turkey and Iraq in regard to the issues of northern Iraq, Barzani said in fact the position of the Islamic Republic in this respect should be thanked for and no doubt Iran's position here was what negated the agreements (between Turkey and Iraq).

"We never want to get involved with Turkey. If America wants to come to Saddam's assistance using us as an excuse, we are ready to die but not to submit to force. We have done nothing that harms Turkey."

On the issue of the imposed war, Barzani said Iraq has never respected international regulations and standards, and the start of the imposed war, usage of chemical weapons and bombing civilian centers are among examples of this Iraqi disregard for international regulations. "We have always expressed our regret about killing of innocent people and bombing the cities, and we know for a fact that the Islamic Republic refrains from hitting civilian targets as much as possible, but in view of the havoc brought about in Iran by the bombing done by the Iraqi regime, people in Iraq regard as justified any action of the Islamic Republic."

Massud Barzani referred to his recent meeting with the leaders of Syria and Libya and added that at these meetings, he had stressed the fact that the Iraqi KDP was not anti-Arab.

Stressing that the KDP of Iraq will continue its struggle, Barzani said over the past 2 1/2 months, the KDP fighters have carried out 125 military operations against Saddam's forces, killing or wounding 368 of them among whom were eight officers.

"We have captured 38 members of Saddam's forces, destroyed 33 military vehicles and carried out 144 cases of political operations of which 16 military operations were carried out inside cities under the control of Saddam's forces."

"One of our important operations took place late last March when our forces captured the city of Dahuk for 24 hours on the occasion of the new year and celebrated the feast along with the people of Dahuk. Another major feat of our party was the execution of one of Ba'th Party's regional leaders by the name of Muhammad Sa'id."

Barzani concluded by saying that the majority of Kurds were Muslims and thus regard the victory of the Islamic Revolution as their own and have great respect for Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Gharazi Announces Oil Production Increase

LD200954 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 20, IRNA — Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi Sunday said that Arak refinery, in the Central Province, will soon start operation with a capacity of 200 thousand barrels of crude oil per day.

Speaking at a gathering of educators and students of Tehran University's technical college here Sunday afternoon, Gharazi noted that within the next 20 years, 90 small and big cities throughout the country will be provided with gas. Through the implementation of this project, Gharazi added, about 5 million Iranians will be provided with gas.

He said that six percent of the world's oil resources are in Iran, noting that the total oil resources explored in Iran is about 370 billion barrels, of which 75 billion can be exploited.

The oil minister added that so far 31 billion barrels of oil have been exploited, and the remaining reserves will meet the demand of the next 50 years.

On the oil fields in the Persian Gulf, Gharazi said that at present about 300 thousand barrels of oil were being exploited from these fields which would be increased to one million barrels within the next five to seven years.

He announced Iran's gas resources as equivalent to 90 billion barrels of oil, adding that there are about 56 trillion cubic meters of gas available to be exploited in the Pars gas field in the middle of the sea.

Prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, about 400 million dollars would flow out of the country for exploitation purposes by foreign experts.

But, he stressed, at present all exploitation procedures are being conducted by Iranian experts.

Defense Industry College to Be Established

LD210849 Tehran IRNA in English 0730 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tehran May 21, IRNA — Plans have been drawn for the establishment of a university to train the manpower needed by Iran's national defense industries, this was announced Monday when Col Sohrabi, chief of the Joint Staff Command of the Iranian Armed Forces, visited the ammunition-manufacturing units of the Defense Ministry's military industries in Tehran.

Col Sohrabi said the efforts of the national defense industries were one of the main factors contributing to the victory of the Iranian forces in the imposed Iraqi war.

An official of the ammunition units said in his report that over the past five years, and despite the embargo imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the national defense industry has been able to meet all the ammunition demands of the Armed Forces.

POW Department Head Interviewed on Iraqi's

LD171436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The secretary of the Supreme Defense Council and the supervisor of the department in charge of Iraqi POW's has explained in an interview with our correspondent the activities of the department.

The department's cultural committee has succeeded in absorbing 19,653 POW's in classes, following the establishment of 103 schools and 285 classrooms, of whom 5,450 POW's have become literate. At the present more than 7,700 POW's are studing in the department's literacy classes. He added that the cultural committee, in addition to its literacy campaign, has provided 1,676,600 newspapers and more than 93,000 Arabic magazines, which have been made available at every camp.

Moreover, in order to extend the POW's cultural and artistic activities, 246 performances have been organized by them, which have been attended enthusiastically by foreign guests, particularly by UN representatives.

The supervisor of the department in charge of Iraqi POW's reported other activities of the cultural committee such as the organization of sports competitions and the distribution of 2,500 suits of clothing and sports equipment. He added: This committee has also succeeded in placing more than 77,000 books at the disposal of Iraqi POW's through setting up 63 libraries at their camps. This is at a time when in Iranian POW camps in Iraq, the study of many books such as *The Traditions of Imam 'Ali* — and in some camps even the Koran — is prohibited. These books are temporarily provided to the Iranian POW's upon inspection by representatives of the Red Cross and other such organizations.

The Supreme Defense Council secretary also pointed out the skills committee's activities, saying: This committee has employed Iraqi POW's at 55 workshops and 14 established subcommittees in such activities as woodwork, production of construction blocks, tailoring, knitting, production of tents and rugs, crochet, painting, metalwork, cultivation, and construction works. The committee sells the handicraft of the Iraqi POW's through shops that have been set up.

He then acknowledged the activities of the publicity committee in implementing visits to the POW's by their families and the project for the release of disabled POW's and their return to their country, saying: to date 1,277 Iraqi prisoners, 9 of whom are Christians, have met with their families. In addition, relatives of approximately 4,000 Iraqi POW's have visited them inside and outside the country [as heard]. For those POW's whose wives are in Iran more facilities have been provided and they pay more visits.

The supervisor of the department in charge of Iraqi POW's added: Another 50 disabled Iraqi POW's will soon be released by the unilateral action of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the basis of this report, with the release of these 50 Iraqi POW's the total number of disabled Iraqi POW's to join their families by the unilateral action of the Islamic Republic of Iran will amount to more than 300 persons.

Tehran Arabic Outlines Foreign Policy

GF200934 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the general foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been clear since the victory of the revolution in light of the stability of the basic factors of this policy whether internationally or regionally. Here, we will discuss this.

The great Islamic popular movement in Iran, which gave birth to the Islamic Republic, also specified the characteristics of the state on both domestic and foreign levels. On the foreign level, this victorious movement defined the position of the Islamic Republic internationally and regionally which reflects the slogans raised by the masses in their clamorous demonstrations and which is based on nonalignment with the East or West. This policy, which is not biased toward the East or West, does not mean passivity in dealing with others, but rather means complete positive attitudes if the conditions are ensured for honest dealing based on noninterference in the affairs of others.

On this basis the Islamic diplomacy took its place in the channels of international relations in light of complicated international situations and conditions and proved through this the credibility of the Islamic slogans and complete nonalignment, a matter which created further respect for this policy, which is considered to be the first of its kind in the contemporary world.

If the policy, which is biased neither toward the East nor the West, represents the framework of the two basic axes or the two camps existing in the world, then the factors of relations with other circles, such as the Third World countries and the region's countries, should emerge from the same framework. This policy is based on the expansion of relations with the Third World countries and the activation of relations with the region's countries, especially the neighboring ones. With the intention of establishing security and peace in the region and maintaining good relations with the region's countries, the Islamic Republic has adopted an open door policy on the basis of extending a hand of cooperation to whoever extends his hand sincerely and honestly. The open door policy and its results do not mean a development in the policy of the Islamic Republic, but confirm and clarify the constant policies since the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

What concerns us is the security and stability of the region. These conditions cannot be achieved without the existence of some kind of cooperation among the region's states which are concerned about the events and developments. From here, the door is open for all if they are honest in cooperating with the Islamic Republic of Iran, which will only reciprocate with a spirit of goodness, love, and cooperation on the basis of the holy principles of Islam. Excluded from this is only the regime ruling in Iraq, which declared the war and which became a center of worries and disturbances. We see that security and peace will not return without the fall of this regime.

Foreign Ministry Regrets Clashes in Lebanon

LD211733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Following intense clashes between various hostile political groups in Beirut which have led to the death and injury of at least 557 persons from different sides, this afternoon the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic republic of Iran regards these clashes as a dangerous conspiracy in order to divert the struggles of Muslim forces from concentrating on the real enemy, namely the occupying Zionist forces and the Phalangist forces; and expresses its regrets for the continuation of this bloodshed which will turn Lebanon into a scene of historical [as heard] internal clashes. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran watches these events with anxiety; and while it uses all its efforts to put an end to these clashes, it strongly requests all those involved in these events to defeat this great conspiracy of the Zionist enemy and its domestic agents, by trying to end these clashes.

Joint Staff Communique on 20 May Fighting

LD211741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Yesterday, the fire of the army of Islam in the Mirvan, Sar dasht and Piran Shahr operational sectors destroyed part of the forward positions and heavy-weapon emplacements of the Saddamist forces, killing or wounding a number of them. In the region facing Kani Dasht our patrol units clashed with the enemy, killing some personnel and routing others. According to a report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our forces, firing on the Iraqi forces' positions and logistics routes on the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, set on fire more than five of their heavy- and light-weapon emplacements and killed or wounded at least 20 Iraqi mercenary personnel. The report says that in the Dehloran and Shatt al Arab sectors Gendarmerie forces returned Iraqi fire, destroyed several enemy positions and inflicted some casualties on the Saddamist forces.

Iraqi Forces Reportedly Drop Chemical Bombs

LD211845 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 21 IRNA — The Iraqi forces have reportedly renewed use of chemical weapons against Iran's Islamic defenders in the southern fronts.

Reports reaching here said that at 18:20 hours GMT on Sunday, the Iraqi forces dropped two chemical bombs in the Jofeyr region. No reports on possible casualties were available.

Iraqi Fighters Attack Industrial Centers

LD211558 Tehran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA — Iraqi fighters attacked three industrial centers in southern and western Iran Tuesday. No casualties have been yet reported.

Two Iraqi fighters fired rockets at an industrial center in southern city of Ahvaz at 12.20 [08.50 GMT] setting the complex on fire.

Firemen have brought flames under control.

Iraqi fighters also attacked two oil centers in the western Lorestan Province, setting one on fire and causing damages to the other.

NVOI Carries Tudeh-Feda'iyen-e Khalq Statement

TA161445 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 15 May 85

["Joint Statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Comittee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyen-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority: 'May the People's Struggle for the Overthrow of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran Be Victorious'" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Following references to the political approach and the strategic aims of the Tudeh Party and the Feday'iyen-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, in the difficult conditions of the post revolution years, which were primarily aimed at achieving the popular anti-imperialist targets and the perpetuation of the revolution, this statement notes that the first detailed political program of Khomeyni was issued in Paris on 11 November 1978.

This program stated: The oppressed Iranian nation demands not only the the departure of the shah but also the dissolution of the royal system. The struggle of the Iranian nation will continue until the establishment of an Islamic republic, the liberation of the nation, the independence of the country, and the realization of social justice.

Following the revolution's victory, Khomeyni and his associates — by raising the people's demands and by declaring their support for the deprived masses — impressed the people that the revolution's existence and gains, including an anti-imperialist stance, are conditional on the establishment of sole rule by the clergy. It was precisely on the basis of these promises that they were able to attract the support of the million-strong masses.

The joint statement by the Central Committees of the Iranian Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyen-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, published in *NAMEH MARDOM* of 2 May, referrs to the growing pressure on the representatives of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and feudalists within the leadership, coupled with the plots of imperialism — the most important of which was the outbreak and continuation of the war — and also to the existing discord in the ranks of progressive revolutionary forces which resulted in a shift of balance of power to the detriment of forces defending the aims of the revolution. It then notes: With the collusion of theocratic tyranny by a group of clergymen who initially supported the revolution's popular anti-imperialist targets, reaction attained the upper hand in the country.

The achievement of the aims of the national democratic revolution is demanded by the million-strong masses of workers. The essential problem facing our homeland's revolutionary movement consists of the realization of democratic freedoms and the establishment of a political-economic system that is able to move forward and eliminate the manifestations of neocolonialism and ethnic social oppression.

The joint statement, after referring to the main characteristics of Iran's condition and the goals of the February revolution — namely the achievement of freedom, independence, and social justice — states the following: With the establishment of the medieval system of tyranny, known as the Velayat-e Faqih's regime, these aims were not realized. The regime's policy aggravates political and social contradictions in Iran, and is pushing the country closer toward a general crisis.

The statement points out that theocratic tyranny and police control — as well as the suppression of freedom and democratic rights, persecution, repression, torture, torment, and the killing and execution of opponents — is one of the main characteristics of the ruling regime in the country. In the Islamic Republic the people do not enjoy any personal, social, and legal rights. The lives, properties, homes, and jobs of citizens are exposed to the savage and inhuman assault of repressive organs. Violations of honor and prestige of individuals, and insults to their existence as human beings are the prevailing norms. In the Islamic Republic belief in progressive and revolutionary ideas is regarded as a crime. Freedom of the pen, speech, assembly, political parties, syndicates, associations, and councils — which have been recognized by the Constitution — are denied to the people. Iran's prisons are filled with scores of thousands of Iranian patriots. Shari'a sham courts ceaselessly engage in issuing oppressive verdicts of execution and long-term prison sentences. [Words indistinct] has been transformed into the most important form of assault against freedom in our country. Another one of the regime's anti-democratic manifestations is the application of national oppression against the Iranian peoples.

The joint statement then says: Government (?policy) is carried out in practice in the form of total dictatorship and the centralization of the authority of the three constitutional powers in the hands of a single person, Khomeyni. This regime is a theocratic medieval regime. The principle of Velayat-e Faqih — as defined in the Constitution — is clearly inconsistent with the people's right to determine their destiny.

The joint statement then analyzes the treacherous policy of Khomeyni's regime in open support for major capitalists and landlords, the presentation of this policy under the mask of economic (?reform), as well as the fatal consequences of this policy which mean the further dependence and exploitation of working people. It further notes: The regime supports (?exploiters) and capitalists, and pursues a policy of placing the public sector at the service of the private sector. Fugitive major capitalists are returning to the country with a sense of total security. Nationalized factories are being turned over to their so-called original owners. Iran's agriculture, as well, is on the brink of collapse. The annulment of the land reform law, on the order of Khomeyni, is the regime's greatest treachery against landless peasants or those with small landholdings.

Further on Statement

TA171410 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 16 May 85

["Continuation of the main items of another part of the joint statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority: 'May the People's Struggle for the Overthrow of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran Be Victorious'" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] In connection with Khomeyni's foreign policy, the statement notes: The regime's foreign policy, like its domestic policy, is (?reactionary), adventurous, and anti-people. The Islamic Republic officially and openly [words indistinct]. It lauds war as a so-called divine blessing, considers the alleged export of the Islamic revolution as one of its duties, and interferes in the internal affairs of other countries.

The statement then refers to the policy of Khomeyni's regime in the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan and in implementation of America's plan, the hostile attitude toward the Palestine Liberation Organization, [words indistinct], the effort to revive the military alliance with the participation of Turkey and Pakistan and establish cordial relations with these two U.S. dependent regimes, and provocations in (?Arab countries).

The statement further notes: Parallel with the [words indistinct] of imperialism, the Velayat-e Faqih's regime is fiercely acting in

an anti-communist and anti-Soviet manner, using every opportunity to level charges against and slander the community of socialist countries — foremost of all the Soviet Union. The regime's authorities, by raising the so-called struggle against world arrogance and placing the two superpowers as well as imperialist and socialist countries on the same level, want to divert the masses' attention from the struggle against imperialism.

The joint statement of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, published in *NAMEH MARDOM* of 2 May, in referring to the imposed Iran-Iraq war and the resulting casualties and devastations, notes: At present the war has been transformed into a skillful factor for implementing the regime's reactionary and anti-people goals. The war's prolongation and the slogan "War, war until victory" propagated by the regime's leaders [words indistinct]. The aggravation of the process of social and economic crisis, the consolidation of military and economic dependence on imperialism, the strengtening of the positions of major capitalists and landlords and other domestic and foreign (?exploiters) [words indistinct].

Regarding the government infrastructure of Khomeyni's regime, the statement says: The Velayat-e Faqih's regime, from the viewpoint of government infrastructure, is a regime that lacks harmony and is totally contradictory. [Words indistinct] at the side of the Army there is the Guards Corps; at the side of the police and gendarmerie are the committees; at the side of the public sector is the foundation of the oppressed which is under the authority of the Velyat-e Faqih; at the side of the Ministry of Agriculture is the reconstruction crusade; at the side of the public prosecutor are the Shari'a judges and revolution courts; at the side of governors-general, governors, and lieutenant governors are the imam's deputies and Friday imams; at the side of the president is the eminent jursiconsult; and above the Majlis is the Council of Guardians, and above all is the imam of the ummah, all of whom are engaged in an overt and covert power struggle.

This statement, after referring to the existence of differences among the institutions and medieval infrastructure of Khomeyni's regime, says: In fact, Khomeyni is the connecting link among these contradictory institutions [words indistinct]. There is no doubt that should his prestige and influence decline in any way, these contradictions will intensify as much as possible and will rapidly push the regime to the brink of collapse.

The joint statement, in the section relating to the people's lives, notes: One of the most important factors for the masses' discontent in the country is the contradiction between the toilers' lives of poverty and deprivation, and the luxurious lifestyle of the wealthy. This dichotomy is daily becoming more acute.

The statement then addresses the (?inequity) in the distribution of national revenue; rising inflation and high costs; profiteering and plundering by major capitalists and the intensification of economic dependence; chaos in the system of production and distribution; the undemocratic tax policy; the war's direct and indirect expenses; the immense expenditures of repressive organs; the problem of unemployment; the growing migration of peasants; illiteracy; the decline of the level of knowledge and quality of education; increases in the cost of health services, medical care, and education; high rents and a lack of housing; and pressure on youths and students. It then notes: The (?regime) is fiercely suppressing progressive youths — particularly struggling students who have always been in the front ranks against reaction and imperialism — and is trying to imbue them with a spirit of total obedience to the orders of the Velayat-e Faqih.

Continuation of Statement

TA172110 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 17 May 85

["Continuation of the main items of another part of the joint statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority: 'May the People's Struggle for the Overthrow of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran Be Victorious'" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] After analyzing the main characteristics of the Iranian situation, the statement makes a study of the class formation in our society in the aftermath of the February 1979 revolution, and to the blows that the revolution dealt to the dependent bourgeoisie, large landowners, the shah and the royal family, as the largest capitalists and landowners, and then notes: These groups were the closest associates of imperialism in our country. However, although today the social and class base of the ruling circle is not homogeneous, the representatives of the bazaar's major capitalists and landlords have the (?main) role and influence in determining domestic and foreign policy.

The statement then shows the determining role of the working class in the process and victory of the revolution and the overthrow of the mercenary hated royal regime, and the active presence of the working class in revolutionary combat — above and beyond all other revolutionary forces — and the determining political importance of the struggle of the working class in the fate of society. It then states: The Iranian Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, held the political leadership in this open struggle. This was one of the main arenas of the complex class struggle in which the ruling reaction was forced to seriously retreat.

One of the goals for the assault against the Iranian Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, was to deprive the country's workers of the leadership role of its pioneer. Despite these blows, however, the Iranian labor movement is still powerful. The Iranian working class has still not had the last word in the battle against the ruling regime.

The statement refers to the struggles of the working class in the last 2 years — which clearly demonstrate the new (?resolve) in the labor movement — and stresses that Iranian workers, by the explicit demand for the achievement of the targets of the national democratic revolution, have shown that they are the only force able to move forward with certainty until the attainment of the final goal. For this reason, as before, the working class is the most important and basic revolutionary force of our country. The working class, whether in the course of the revolutionary move-

ment or during the last years, has proved in practice that it is the most steadfast progressive force, the most consistent struggler in the path of freedom, independence, social justice, and peace, and the staunchest foe of imperialism.

The statement then addresses the role of peasants and the intensification of polarization between landless peasants or those with small landholdings on the one hand, and the feudalists and large landowners on the other, and the treacherous role of the clergy who are either landlords themselves or have economic and political links with large landowners and feudalists. The latter are endeavoring to save feudalism from destruction as a result of the peasants' political experience and high level of awareness and their extensive and consistent struggles for fundamental land reform. The statement adds: The struggles of landless peasants or those with small landholdings — who during the ups and downs of the revolution realized their class interests and unified power -- are escalating in the face of pressures by the ruling circle.

The occupation of uncultivated lands, plus the ejection of landowners and the confiscation their lands, and the struggle to safeguard the lands they have taken — which is continuing in various parts of the country — is an indication that despite terror and repression, the poor peasants are being led further to the arena of struggle. The peasants' hope for an improvement in their living conditions has not been achieved. Disillusionment with the regime has now replaced the initial hope. The process of the peasants' separation from the ruling clergymen has begun.

The regime is trying, by resorting to religious beliefs and anti-communist fabrications, to prevent the acceleration of this process. Sowing the seeds of discord and lack of confidence between peasants and city-dwellers -- the great majority of whom consist of working people as well -- is another one of the methods utilized by the Velayat-e Faqih's regime.

The statement analyzes the condition of tribes and urban small bourgeoisie and other strata between these two and the dual quality of these strata and notes: The middle stratum covers an extensive spectrum having various class relationships. Patriotic, progressive, and anti-imperialist intellectuals form a considerable part of the middle stratum. This group is exposed to the most intense political, economic, and social pressures, and suffer mistreatment by the regime.

Writers, artists, newspapermen, university professors, teachers, engineers, jurists, and the self-employed — with the exception of a small group that is affiliated to the ruling circle - cannot reconcile themselves with a regime that is hostile to our history, our literature and language, our national and cultural traditions, and to everything that is dear and honorable to our homeland's peoples, and which has deprived them of the most elementary democratic freedoms.

The statement refers to the substantial changes that have occurred in the officers' cadres, as well as in the cadres of the Army's NCO's, the Guards Corps and the mobilization forces and says: Although these organs have been transformed into a tool for suppressing the people, there are many patriots among the officers, NCO's, members of the Guard Corps and the mobilization forces, who by relying on the officers' old revolutionary democratic tradition of Iran's Armed Forces, are being drawn toward resistance against the dictatorial medieval regime and the struggle for national democratic targets. In general, patriotic intellectuals, civil servants, and students, as well as a large section of the Armed Forces, have an interest in the creation of a fundamental change in society with the aim of achieving freedom, independence, social justice, and peace. Their link with the toiling majority of society is growing.

The joint statement then analyzes the subversive and counter-revolutionary role of the dependent commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, the dual nature of the middle bourgeoisie, and the revolutionary role of the small bourgeoisie, the lack of a revolutionary quality in the national bourgeoisie on the issue of society's deprived, and at the same time the anti-imperialist trend of this section of the bourgeoisie. It then notes: The upper stratum of civil servants, who are in the service of the Velayat-e Faqih's regime, consist of a new generation of bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Bureaucratic bourgeoisie are those military and civil employees in the government apparatus who by abusing their position accumulate wealth.

The statement then refers to the appearance of this phenomenon in the shah's oppressive era, the extensive (?penetration) of an army of 180,000 clergymen into government organizations in the postrevolution era — whether, military, civil, security, and disciplinary organizations, — the squandering of government wealth by this stratum, and the expansion of corruption and bribery by them. It adds in this connection: Bureaucratic bourgeoisie — this stratum of reaction, counterrevolution, and imperialism in our country — opposes any fundamental and democratic change in society.

These were main items of another section of the joint statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, on the need to overthrow Khomeyni's regime.

'Another Part' of Statement

TA201030 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 18 May 85

["Continuation of the main items of another part of the joint statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority: 'May the People's Struggle for the Overthrow of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran Be Victorious'" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] The statement reviews the need for a fundamental transformation of our society and points out: From an analysis of the situation in Iran, as well as of the classes and their positions, it can be concluded that the people's feeling for the Velayat-e Faqih regime's domestic and foreign policies is changing from passive to active dissatisfaction. Labor strikes in various industries, the resistance of toiling peasants to feudalism, protests and clashes with suppressive organs, street demonstrations, passive resistance in the form of slow-downs and irregular job attendance, growing dissatisfaction withthe war's prolongation —

which is manifesting itself in the form of anti-war demonstrations, the escape of soldiers from the fronts, the refusal of youths to undergo military service, and scores of other phenomena — are an indication of the people's growing resistance within our society amid conditions of the most severe terror and repression.

The joint statement analyzes the open contradiction of the Islamic regime's domestic and foreign policies with socio-economic progress and national reconciliation, and the country's approaching stage of general crisis and says: Our society is in need of a fundamental transformation covering various aspects of life in the interests of the million-strong masses of toilers. In view of the fact that a fundamental transformation is possible only with the achievement of the targets of the national democratic revolution, and since the Islamic regime — during its 6-year existence — has shown that it has not been and is not able to bring about such a transformation, it emphasizes: At present the most important, urgent, and basic duty facing toilers and all patriots is the struggle to overthrow this despotic medieval regime.

With regard to the methods of the people's struggle, battle, and combat to overthrow Khomeyni's despotic medieval regime, the statement points out: In order to triumph in this legitimate and just struggle, one can and should utilize all methods of political struggle — from street demonstrations to labor strikes as well as methods of popular armed resistance. In our opinion the important thing is the principle of struggle to overthrow the Islamic Republic's antipeople regime.

The statement explains that the selection of the method of struggle depend on specific conditions and the regime's methods of repression and says: Revolutionary patriotic forces have not been and are not in favor of using force, but have always preferred and continue to prefer to solve social problems by peaceful means. But a regime that has delivered to the firing squads or killed under torture tens of thousands of the best children of our oppressed and calamity-stricken homeland in the name of war against God, corruption on earth, charges of apostasy, attempts to overthrow the regime, and so forth; a regime that by stressing the war's continuation has dispatched hundreds of thousands of our compatriots to their deaths and destruction will not surrender voluntarily to the will of the people but will resort to the most cruel atrocities. Therefore, the duty of national and progressive forces is to be prepared to crush the resistance of a regime which is (?defying) the people's legitimate will.

The joint statement says: Struggle against the regime is struggle against the most (?reactionary) ruling circle which at present holds the governing power under Khomeyni's leadership. This struggle is not (?personal), yet it is inseparable from the struggle against Khomeyni himself.

The joint statement refers to the important fact of the existence of various branches in the ruling circle, and the existence of differences and contradictions in various fields of domestic and foreign policies among these brandhes and notes: Devoting attention to these contradictions and exploiting them is necessary, but paying attention to these contradictions and the need to take advantage of them should not lead to a lack of attention to the reactionary and despotic nature of the regime in its entirety. The primary aim at this stage of struggle against the entire Velayat-e Faqih's regime is its overthrow. Exploiting the regime's internal contradictions should and can be taken into account only in implementing this basic duty.

The statement reiterates the use of all methods of struggle against the collective antipeople and unpatriotic Islamic regime with the aim of toppling it. In view of the fact that in dictatorial, antipeople, and unpatriotic regimes -- particularly in such countries as our homeland, Iran -- certain patriotic and noble elements from the ruling classes and from the ruling regime can be found who will join the people's rank and fight against reactionary regimes, the statement notes: If struggle toward this end is pursued with consistency and intensity, without doubt those elements in the regime who sincerely oppose reaction and who become frustrated with the ruling circle will find their place in the ranks of true strugglers.

More on 'Main Items' of Statement

TA201430 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 19 May 85

["Continuation of the main items of another part of the joint statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority: 'May the People's Struggle for the Overthrow of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran Be Victorious'" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] In response to the question as to which government can be the successor to the Velayat-e Faqih's regime, and what form and shape it should take, the joint historical statement gives the following answer: In our view Iran's future regime, from the viewpoint of shape and substance, should be national and democratic. A return to the old and abolished shape of the monarchy, in any form, is not acceptable to the country's working people. The record of the shah's oppressive regime in Iran is black. Whatever the atrocities of the Velayat-e Faqih's regime, they cannot justify a return to the past. One should not take a backward step from the (?juncture) of the February 1979 revolution. The popular anti-imperialist targets of the February 1979 revolution, today as yesterday, still enjoy credence and recognition. The great calamity stems from the fact that the ruling clergy, headed by Khomeyni, distanced the revolution from these targets and led them to the Velayat-e Faqih's dead-end.

The joint statement says that if the regime of terror, repression, and theocratic tyranny had not taken the place of freedom; if national independence had not been sacrificed at the feet of Islamic unity; if Islamic justice had not replaced social justice; and finally if an economic system desired by the majority of the people had been achieved, the situation in the country would have been different from what it is now.

The joint statement refers to the futile attempt of monarchists to regain lost prestige and says that Iran's million-strong masses of toilers and patriots will go on their path, and will never allow the revival of the monarchical regime.

The joint statement stresses that Iran's toilers and patriots are struggling for a national democratic republic. The Central Committees of the Iranian Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyen-e Khalq Iran Organization, Majority, declare that the organs of this republic — from top to bottom — will be chosen in a free, direct, and secret election by the people, and will be answerable to the people. In this republic power must be transferred from the present ruling circle to the hands of national democratic classes and strata, namely workers, peasants, small urban bourgeoisie, patriotic progressive intellectuals and strata of middle and small bourgeoisie.

The joint statement declares its opposition to a theocratic regime — whatever its title and basis — and stresses that rejection of a theocratic regime does not mean underestimating the importance of religion in our society. The religion of Islam in general, and the Shi'ite religion in particular, are the faith of the great majority of our people. We respect the religious beliefs of our people and the existing religions and faiths in Iran. We condemn disrespect for the religious beliefs of our homeland's people, and the persecution of followers of various faiths. We are staunchly opposed to harming the religious beliefs of the people.

The joint statement emphasizes the need for the establishment of a united front of all national progressive forces for achieving national and democratic goals, and specifies that the unity of workers and peasants should be the skeleton of such a front.

In the joint statement, we read the following: We believe that despite all difficulties, differences of opinion, and problems that exist in the path of the formation of such a front — and for the establishment of which one should strive with his utmost power — the existing differences should not prevent cooperation in the current sensitive destiny-making moments. At the current stage one must logically rely on those things that unite us, and refrain from anything that causes discord. The important issue is to find a democratic framework that aids in the consolidation of relationships among national progressive forces, and which prepares the ground for the regime's overthrow, and not one that causes their division. Such a framework consists of the presentation of a comprehensive program with a national democratic content that can have a long-term, not a short-term, aspect.

Nejat-e Iran Reports Antiregime Tehran Incident

GF211830 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] An 'Ali Akbar patrol car has been set on fire in Javadiyeh District of Tehran. A Nejat-e Iran correspondent has reported from Tehran that last Sunday a Toyota car, belonging to the 'Ali Akbar patrol in the Javadiyeh area of Tehran, was set on fire.

For some time now a group of officials of the regime, comprised of a gendermerie officer, a member of the revolutionary committee, and a revolutionary guard, have been sent out to different areas of Tehran looking for men to be soldiers. These soldier-gathering teams, known as the 'Ali Akbar team, patrol various streets and alleys. They even search people's houses to make up for the 27,000 men who were lost to the Iraqis in the battle of Huwayzah. Even the old soldiers and those who are no longer eligible for fighting have been recruited. After a 2-week training course behind the fronts they send them to slaughterhouses.

Last Sunday morning at about 1130, one of the 'Ali Akbar patrols which had gone to gather youths in Javadiyeh District was attacked by stone-throwing people on one of the side streets. When the armed authorities started to shoot and left their jeep the youths turned the vehicle upside down and set it on fire.

The personnel of the 'Ali Akbar team which had come face-to-face with resistance and serious opposition from the people of Javadiyeh abandoned the car and fled from the scene so that they would not lose their arms and ammunition.

Nejat-e Iran Reports Further Incidents in Tehran

GF212050 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A Nejat-e Iran correspondent has reported that the regime's elements, in order to preserve people's so-called war-readiness, will sometimes declare a state of emergency during the night by sounding the red alert and imposing an electricity blackout even if there is no danger of an enemy air raid.

The aware and alert people of Iran, who use every opportunity for resistance purposes to show their opposition, recently have started to rush to the streets from their houses every time there is a blackout and the streets are dark. They then shout antiregime slogans and spread leaflets. After the all-clear alert is sounded, they return to their houses.

The Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that opposition to the so-called Islamic regime in Tehran is manifested daily in the long lines for rationed goods. These lines are often filled with as many as 500 people who queue up for daily necessities.

A few days ago at the Shah crossroads, Hassan-Abad square, and Hafez Street, while people were buying necessary items which have been rationed, clashes occurred between the people and Revolutionary Committee members, which left several people wounded. It also sparked a demonstration by the local inhabitants against the regime.

This report also adds that in these incidents people attacked the committee cars with stones and forced them to immediately release some people they had arrested earlier.

Nejat-e Iran Reports Explosions in Mashhad

GF211738 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Three explosions have occurred in Mashhad. A Nejat-e Iran correspondent has reported from Mashhad that last Friday night three explosions occurred in Mashhad one after the other. Those responsible for these explosions have yet to be identified.

The first explosion occurred in Jannat Street. There were no casualties and only a few shop windows were shattered. In the second explosion which occurred in Dr Fatemi Street, a parked

car on the side of the street was totally demolished. The third explosion occurred in Rahnama'i Street and left one dead and four others wounded.

The Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds in this same report that according to a railroad technician, recently a cargo train carrying fuel to Mashhad derailed at a spot four stops before the central railroad station. The reason for the incident has so far not been made clear. It is very probable that an act of sabotage on the rail lines caused the incident.

According to sources close to the revolutionary guards, armed forces equipment and ammunition was used in the Friday night explosions in Mashhad.

Briefs

Bandar-e Lengeh Appointments — According to a report by the Central News Unit correspondent, today during a meeting held in Bandar-e Lengeh Mr 'Azizi was introduced as governor and Mr Rashidi as mayor of this city. [Summary][*Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 20 May 85 GF*]